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NO APPEASEMENT, SAYS ATTLEE

Britain To Stand Side By Side With United States

COMMENT

The appeal of India and twelve other Asian countries seeking a cessation of hostilities in Korea and urging the 38th Parallel as a most appropriate halting place will be warmly welcomed.

The significance of the 38th Parallel is unmistakable. In the absence of clear indications of Peking's intentions when committing her forces to a massive assault on the U.N. forces, speculation has at all times been concerned with that artificial boundary. If that was the Peking objective, if the Reds manned the line but made no attempt to cross, chances were good of negotiations ending hostilities. Should the offensive be maintained in an endeavour to throw the United Nations off the Peninsula, the consequences could be exceedingly grave.

Fortunately, Mr Attlee's timely visit to Washington has been highly successful. General agreement has been reached on all major points of policy. Mr Attlee's presence has demonstrated that Britain and the United States stand staunchly together.

Certain divergences of view held by the two countries needed to be reconciled. There has been no rift, of course, but there have been differences of policy—over the recognition of the Peking Government, the question of Formosa and, perhaps, over the decision to send ground forces over the 38th Parallel two months ago.

The two Anglo-Saxon democracies today face the sternest test which can come to statesmen or nations. It demands calm and restraint in the face of extreme provocation and injury. In this, two heads are better than one.

Doubtless, if the issue were forced, the United Nations could win the Korean war, but the need of the hour is to isolate it, reach a settlement in the diplomatic field. Pouring more and more men into Korea would imperil the defences of Europe and cannot seriously be contemplated. The India-inspired call on Peking for a Cease-Fire now puts the onus where it belongs. The outcome will be awaited with high hopes that reason will prevail.

Full Understanding And Co-operation

Washington, Dec. 6.

Britain's Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, today declared that there would be "no appeasement" of the Chinese Communists and that Britain would stand side by side with the United States.

"We all know from our bitter experience that appeasement does not pay," he said.

MOSCOW AND PEKING SPLIT?

Lake Success, Dec. 6.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, told the United Nations today that the nations which have appealed to Communist China to halt at the 38th Parallel were countries that supported "that war maniac MacArthur" when he drove into North Korea.

It was the first reference in the General Assembly to the appeal to Peking issued on Tuesday night by 13 Asian and Arab nations calling for a guarantee that the Chinese Reds would not push southward across the 38th Parallel in pursuit of the retreating United Nations troops. Mr Vyshinsky's derogatory reference to the appeal appeared to indicate a possible split between Moscow and Peking on view of the belief in Washington diplomatic circles that the Chinese Communists may have given India some indication of willingness to halt their troops at the 38th Parallel.—United Press.

White Blanket Over Middle West

Chicago, Dec. 6.

Snowstorms laid a white blanket over nearly half a million square miles of the United States' mid-section today. In some of the coldest weather of the season, temperature went to 27 degrees below zero at Fraser, Colorado, 24 below at Amestown, North Dakota, and five above at Amarilla in the Texas panhandle.

The storm turned wet and sticky the whole area from Lake Superior to Arkansas and from Iowa to Ohio slowed trains and aeroplanes and turned streets and highways into icy death traps. In Wichita, Kansas, all public schools and factories were closed.—United Press.

Heavy Death Roll

Madrid, Dec. 6.

Many people are feared to be dead in a collision between a Madrid-Corunna express and a railmotor car at Cambre, near Corunna today.—Reuter.

He was speaking at a luncheon meeting of the National Press Club and departed from a prepared text of his address to emphasise his declaration about non-appeasement.

"I have been told that there are some people who believe that is what I came here for," he said.

"That is not true."

Speaking slowly to a crowded audience Mr Attlee was applauded when he said that Britain intended to stand by the United States in Korea.

Mr Attlee praised the generalship of the United Nations Commander in the Korean war, General MacArthur.

In the prepared text of his speech he said, "You may be certain that in fair or foul weather where the Stars and Stripes fly in Korea, the British flag will fly beside them."

"We stand by our duty. We stand by our friends. The times are critical," Mr Attlee continued.

SERIOUS SETBACK

"It would be idle to deny that the forces of the United Nations have suffered a serious setback."

"This is not the time for criticism. We must seek to find how best to help those who are bearing the burden."

He described as a "notable achievement" what General Douglas MacArthur had done in Korea.

He said, "The fact that, faced with overwhelming odds, the United Nations forces are now in difficulties should not obscure what was done under General MacArthur's skillful and resolute leadership."

"Owing to the intervention of the Chinese, the military situation has gravely deteriorated in the last few days."

EMPHASIS

Mr Attlee did not give a report on his talks with President Truman because the talks were in progress.

He said, however, that although there were bound to be differences of emphasis between Britain and the United States he could say that the talks were "already enabling us to understand each other's point of view."

There had been some talk of what was called appeasement, Mr Attlee said.

"We have not come here for appeasement," he continued. "We know from bitter experience that appeasement never pays."

Mr Attlee recalled his visit here in 1941, a few weeks before the United States entered the Second World War.

He said he had been in office almost continuously since that time and he knew very well the comradeship of the British and American peoples in war and in peace.

LAVA FLOW BRINGING DISASTER

Catania, Sicily, Dec. 6.

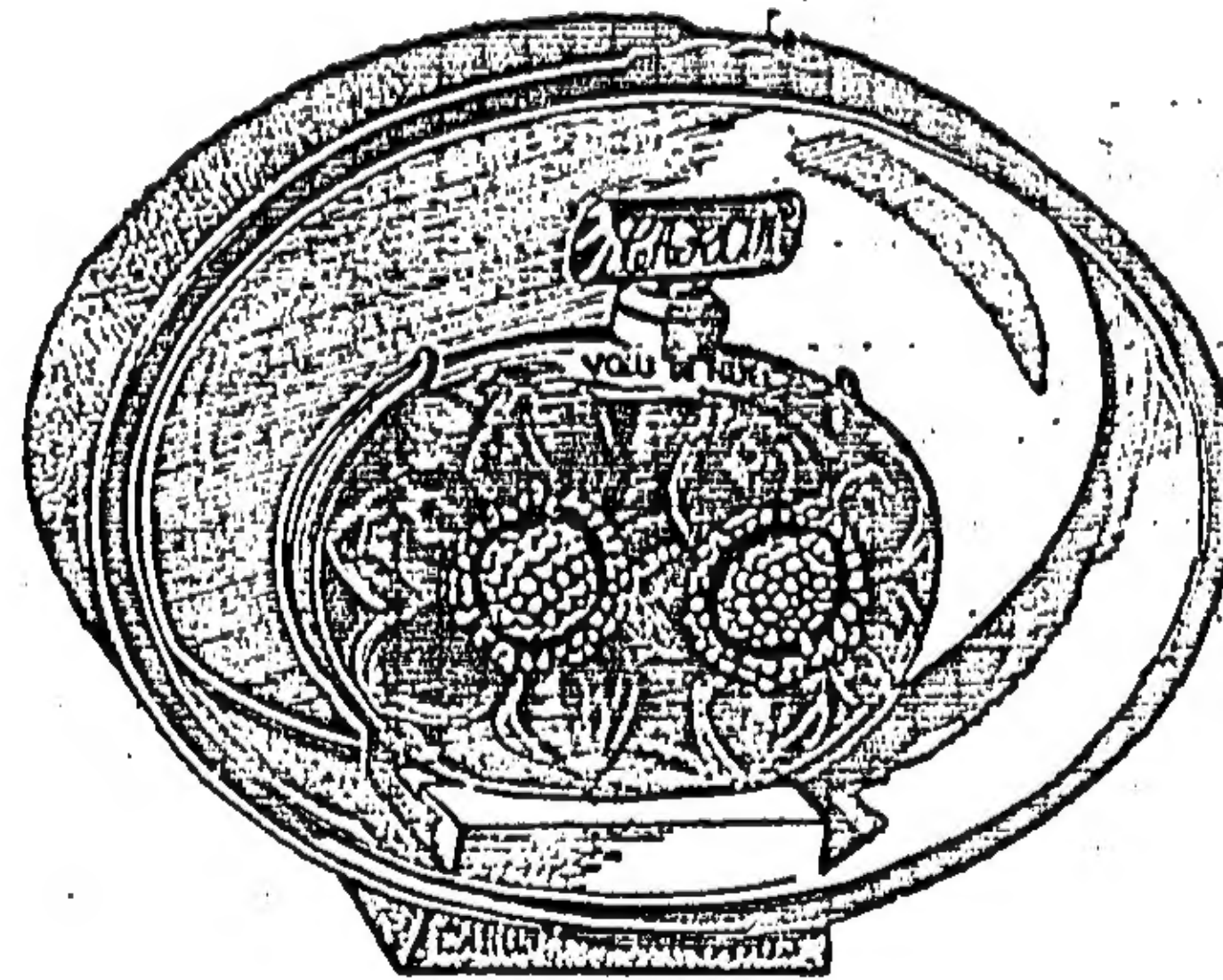
The 1,500 inhabitants of the villages of Milo and Rinazzo were today feverishly evacuating their most precious belongings as erupting Mount Etna spewed a stream of lava toward their homes.

At midnight, the main flow of lava lapped over the last protection of the two villages—a deep ravine which has now disappeared, for ever.

Rumbling and crackling, the nine metre high wall of incandescent rock began rolling down an open slope towards the first mud and stone dwellings two kilometres away. It was making a speed of 55 metres an hour.

The commander of the armed forces in Sicily sent out an order shortly after dawn: "Everything portable must be evacuated immediately."

Big bands of troops and police helped the villagers. Seventy-seven year old Don Concetto Figliera, Archpriest of Milo, who left his hospital bed in nearby Catania three days after an operation to return to his threatened parish, spent the night in prayer in the little 14th Century church.—Reuter.



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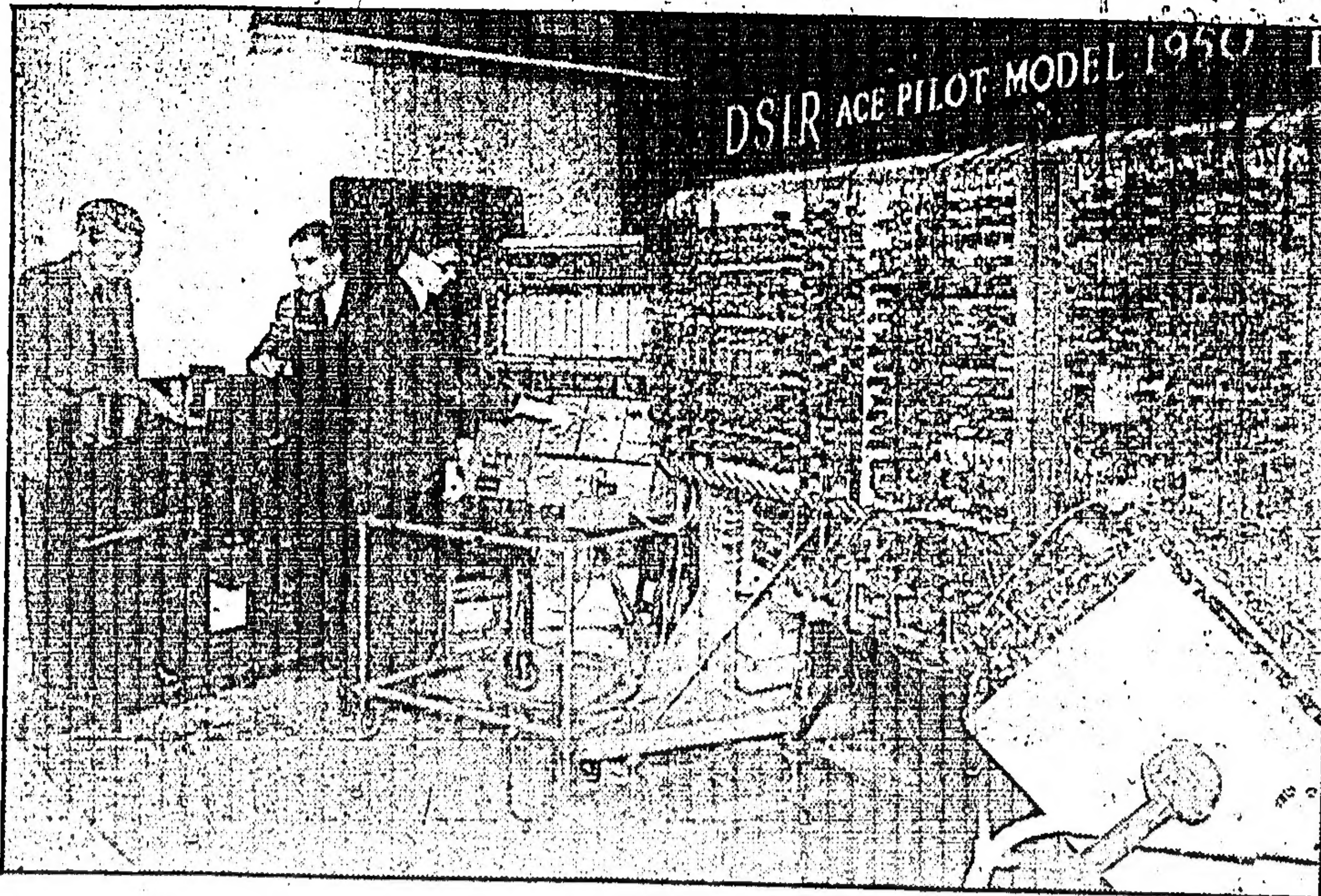
1. General Wu at the U.N. Security Council!
2. U.N. Troops Retreat in Korea!

NEXT
CHANGEFred MacMurray • Claire Trevor
in **"BORDERLINE"**THE HONGKONG SOCIETY
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**PRESS
PHOTOGRAPHS**

Copies of photographs
taken by the South China
Morning Post, South China
Sunday Post-Herald, China
Mail and Hong Kong Tele-
graph Staff Photographers
are on view in the
Morning Post Building.

ORDERS BOOKED**The Mechanical Brain**

A Pilot model of the Automatic Computing Engine (ACE) is now working at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, and was on view to the Press recently. The ACE itself will be built later on, but the Pilot model is a complete computer. It can tackle any problem requiring arithmetical calculation, and reduces to minutes, or fractions of a second, that might take days or weeks. This picture shows the Input and Output, Control Panel (centre) and the works of the ACE. (Central Press).

**ATTLEE, TRUMAN STRESS
URGENCY OF BUILDING
UP EUROPEAN DEFENCES**

Washington, Dec. 6.

The White House announced tonight that President Truman and the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, had agreed to "go forward with energy in building up the military strength of the Atlantic community."

A formal statement issued after today's second meeting of the two leaders said also that the Prime Minister and the President were in full agreement on the necessity of carrying out urgently the plans of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.

The following is the text of the statement:

"Prime Minister Attlee and President Truman held their fourth meeting in the Cabinet room of the White House this afternoon from 3.30 p.m. (local time) until 4.35 p.m."

"There was a full discussion of problems relating to the defence of the North Atlantic community. The Prime Minister and the President were in full agreement on the necessity of carrying out urgently plans and programmes developed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation."

"They agreed, along with the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, that they would go forward with energy in building up the military strength of the Atlantic community."

After reading out the formal statement, President Truman's acting Press Secretary, Mr Stephen Early, said that the President and Mr Attlee would probably meet tomorrow but no definite arrangements had been made.—Reuter.

DEPUTIES AT WORK

London, Dec. 6.

The North Atlantic deputies met today in the home stretch of their planning for the creation of Western co-ordinated forces to defend Europe.

A spokesman said it was not yet known whether the 12 nations had reached the stage where they could announce agreement in principle but it was evident they were close to it.

Plans call for a supreme Allied headquarters to command American, British, French and other European forces with German units also under that command and under supervision of a high commission to be appointed by the North Atlantic powers.

General Dwight Eisenhower is slated to get the post of supreme commander.—United Press.

**Gunning For
Acheson**

Washington, Dec. 6.

Senator Robert Taft said today that the Senate Republican Policy Committee, of which he is chairman, was considering whether to recommend the party to demand that the Secretary of State, Mr Dean Acheson, be fired.

The matter was discussed at a policy session on Tuesday and would be taken up again at a meeting on Thursday or Friday.

It was the first indication of concerted Republican action seeking to force the resignation of Mr Acheson, although many Republicans, including Mr Taft, have individually called for his ouster.

Senator Taft emphasised Republican consideration of such move is part of a broader party stand on overall aspects of foreign policy, particularly on Korea.—United Press.

Education Day

Berlin, Dec. 6.

A reporter telephoned the East German Government information office in the Russian sector.

The operator answered: "Call back later. There is nobody here."

"Where is everybody?"

The operator said: "That is a foolish question. Today is Wednesday. You should know by now that everybody takes political education every Wednesday morning."—United Press.

**Nehru Visiting
London Soon**

New Delhi, Dec. 6.

The Prime Minister, Mr Nehru, will leave India for London on January 2 to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference, which opens on January 4.

He will be accompanied by Sir Jirja Shanker Bajpai, Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Affairs, and will be away from India for about a fortnight.—Reuter.

**Soekarno's
Visit To
Philippines**

Manila, Dec. 6.

All arrangements have practically been completed for the coming historic State visit here this week-end of Indonesian President Achmed Soekarno, with thorough precautions taken to ensure the security and comfort of the Presidential party, Foreign Office sources said today.

President Soekarno, his wife and three children and their entourage will arrive here about 4.30 on Sunday afternoon by plane and will stay in the Philippines for six days during which an elaborate programme of official ceremonies and social functions will be carried out in the President's honour.

A Philippine Airlines four-engined de luxe DC-4 airliner will leave Manila to bring President Soekarno and his party here. En route they will be met in the vicinity of Palawan Island by a squadron of Philippine Air Force planes and escorted to Manila international airport.

The visit of Dr Soekarno will be the first made by a Chief of State to the Philippines since this country gained independence.—United Press.

MacARTHUR BARRAGE IN HOUSE

Foreign Office Deprecates Charge Of Exceeding Directives

Defence Minister Plans To Make Statement On Korea

Harwell Working At Record Pace

London, Dec. 6. Britain's atomic energy research station at Harwell is producing radio isotopes at a record rate of nearly 7,000 consignments a year, the Ministry of Supply disclosed today.

"An increasing number of British industrial plants are using them to improve production, cut costs and save time", a Ministry official said.

"Engineering industries in particular find them cheaper and more convenient than X-Ray apparatus in photographing the interiors of metal structures".

Radio isotopes are also being used to distinguish the composition of alloys and to measure wear and tear of metals. They can measure the wear of ball bearings down to one-millionth of an inch, enabling them to be made more accurately and faster than ever before.

Textile manufacturers employ isotopes in checking the packing of materials. — Reuter.

Free World Will Not Fail

New York, Dec. 6. The independent New York Times, commenting editorially on the Chinese Communist advance in Korea, said on Wednesday:

"These armies may be strong enough to thwart the United Nations' purposes for a moment. But it would be a dark day for mankind if the free world should fail to stand by its clear commitments on this issue, fail to identify and denounce the clear fact of Chinese Communist aggression and effect any settlement which would reward that aggression. Fortunately there is no reason to believe these things will happen." — United Press.

London, Dec. 6.

The Government today deprecated the suggestions that General Douglas MacArthur had gone beyond United Nations directives in Korea.

Answering a barrage of questions in the House of Commons, the Foreign Under-Secretary of State, Mr Ernest Davies, said: "We have no reason to suggest and we do not wish it to be suggested that he had been acted outside the resolution of the United Nations."

Mr Davies said that the United Nations resolutions delegated the conduct of the campaign to the unified command and the United States was asked to appoint a commander. It was in that respect that General MacArthur was acting.

It was the second day this week that the Foreign Office had been questioned about General MacArthur's handling of the situation in Korea.

Major Niall MacPherson, National Liberal and Conservative, had urged the publication of the directive given to General MacArthur.

Mr Raymond Blackburn, Independent, had also asked what representations the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, had made to the United States Government about the instructions given to General MacArthur to advance into North Korea.

Mr Davies replied that as previously stated, the objectives of General MacArthur had been laid down in the United Nations resolution. There had been appropriate consultation.

NO WARNING?

Labour Member, Thomas Driberg, suggested that the position of the United Nations forces must have been foreseen by British military advisers at the beginning of the war. If so, had no advice or warning been given?

Mr Davies replied that if the present position had been foreseen at the beginning, it might be that the situation would not have developed in the way it had.

Another Labour Member, Mr John Paton, suggested that these "tremendously important political implications" could not possibly have been foreseen in the changing situation. He asked if the real weakness was not that no machinery was created

by the United Nations by which effective political decisions could be taken rapidly and made effective with the commander.

Mr Davies did not think it would serve any useful purpose to discuss political control now. "With the Prime Minister in Washington discussing these matters at the present time, I think the less said the better," he said.

SHINWELL SPEECH

A Conservative, Mr Henry Strauss, then recalled the Defence Minister, Mr Emanuel Shinwell's weekend speech, suggesting that General MacArthur had gone beyond the objectives originally envisaged.

He asked on what date and by what method the United Nations were informed that the British Government had considered that the United Nations forces should not advance beyond the 38th Parallel.

Mr Davies replied that Mr Strauss was misinformed. Britain jointly sponsored the General Assembly's resolution of October 7, recommending, *inter alia*, that all appropriate steps be taken to ensure conditions of stability throughout Korea.

Mr Davies told a questioner that the Defence Minister, Mr Shinwell, would make a statement about Korea tomorrow, including information about casualties.

A Left-wing Labour Member, Mr Hughes, asked what was being done to prevent further casualties in North Korea. Does the Government realise that the time has come to cease-fire? he asked.

There was no reply. — Reuter.

Anti-British Demonstration

Madrid, Dec. 6.

The Spanish police turned back 200 demonstrating students who were marching to the British Embassy here today shouting "Gibraltar for Spain." The students were stopped about a hundred yards from the Embassy.

The Spanish press, led by the Falangist (Government Party) newspaper, *Arriba*, has been protesting recently against British occupation of Gibraltar.

The Madrid radio also stated recently that Britain must leave Gibraltar if she wants to regard Spain as a friend. — Reuter.

Conference On New Guinea

The Hague, Dec. 6.

Discussions on the future status of Western New Guinea continued today in the Netherlands-Indonesian conference here. The Indonesian delegation met privately to discuss whether its chief compromise proposal should be submitted to the main conference, due to resume this afternoon.

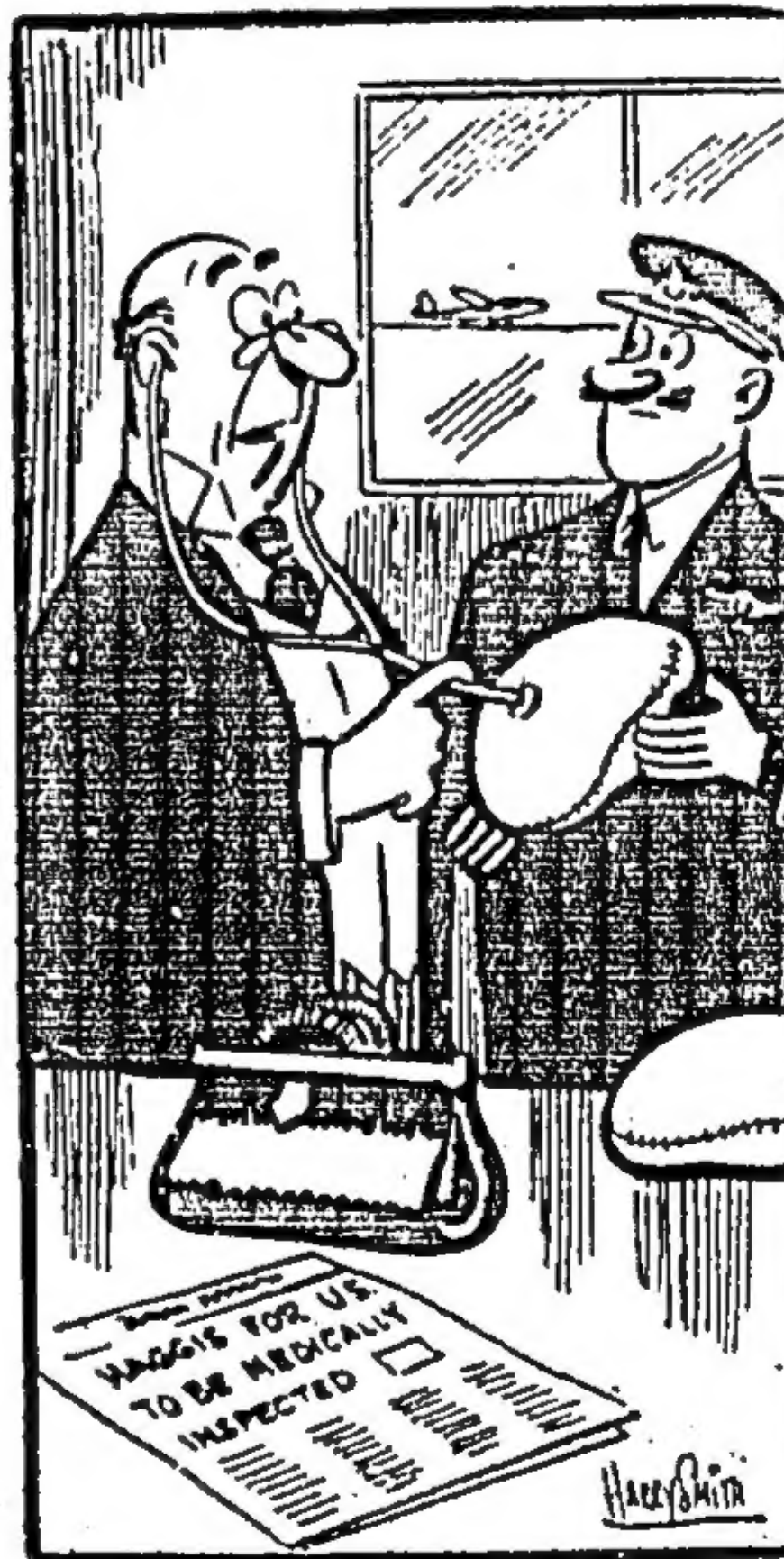
Though no compromise has yet been officially proposed, it seemed likely that, as a result of the preliminary talks, a joint statement of principle by M. Van Maarseveen, Dutch Minister for Overseas territories and the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Dr Mohammed Roem, would be issued.

Working Committees would then get down to details. — Reuter.

Albanian Protest

Frankfurt, Dec. 6.

Albania on Wednesday sent the Italian Government a verbal note protesting alleged territorial air and sea violations by Italian craft. — United Press.



"H'm! Definitely unfit for overseas service!"

NO HINT OF PEKING'S RESPONSE

Lake Success, Dec. 5.

Indian sources said today that the 13-nation appeal to the Chinese Communists not to drive into South Korea went to Peking with the implied assurance that the United Nations would respect the 38th Parallel.

A United States spokesman said later, "The United States delegation has not been asked to give approval to any implications in this appeal nor has it given any favourable or unfavourable comment."

Sir Benegal Rau, inspirator of the appeal to Peking, said he had received no assurance from General Wu Hsi-chuan that the Chinese Communists would accept the appeal.

A spokesman of the 13-nation appeal believed that the message to Mao will carry no weight unless there is agreement from both the Communists and the United Nations to respect the Parallel as a ceasefire line. This implication was not expressed. But Sir Benegal's emissary, R. Dayal, was understood to have assured the Chinese Communist delegate that this was the real meaning of the Arab-Asian proposal.

The Indians were believed to have made it clear in their talks with the Chinese Communists that if Peking invaded South Korea it would kill any chance of gaining admission to the United Nations.

Asked whether he had received any indication that the Chinese Communists would be willing to halt their forces at the 38th parallel, Sir Benegal said, "No. There has been no indication from them yet. I would be very glad if there had been." — United Press.

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ADDRESSES THE UNITED
NATIONS ON ITS FIFTH
ANNIVERSARY MEETING."



The Duchess of Gloucester recently visited Odhams Press printing works at Watford to see the progress made in the production of "The Royal Family," authorised for the King George Jubilee Trust. This picture shows Mr H. Patrack of Odhams explaining a point. (Central Press)

SHOWING TO-DAY **Queen's** At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
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GLORIA DEHAVEN - ARLENE DARE - TOM DRAKE
Scene of the Crime M-G-M
NEXT CHANGE WB's Technicolor Western! "BARRICADE"

UN DECISION ON KOREA

Pontiff's Call To Catholics

Vatican City, Dec. 6. Pope Pius XII today appealed to all Catholics of the world for public prayers for peace to avert the fearful threat of war. In a letter published in the Vatican newspaper *Osservatore Romano*, the Pope called on all Catholic bishops to gather their flocks in a Christmas crusade of prayers for concord between peoples. The Pope asked that the prayers for peace should be specially offered on the night before the Feast of the Immaculate Conception on December 8, when he will himself say midnight mass and in the nine days before Christmas.—Reuter.

FRENCH COLONIES IN INDIA

Madras, Dec. 6. M. Andre Merard, French Commissioner for Indian Settlements said here yesterday that India and France still accepted the principle of holding plebiscites to decide on the political future of the four French settlements in India.

M. Menard had just returned from a fortnight's consultation trip to Paris. He told reporters that the recent Paris talks on the French India issue between the French Foreign Minister M. Robert Schuman, and the Indian Deputy Foreign Minister, Dr B. V. Kaskar, were conducted in a friendly atmosphere.

He hinted that the motion of the deputy for French India, Professor Lambert Saravane, which sought to transfer the settlements in India without a referendum, might not be moved before the Paris National Assembly. "Even if it is moved, political circles consider it has no chance of being passed", he declared.

M. Menard said he brought no proposals from Paris for giving the settlements associated status within the French Union.

The proposals, announced in France in 1949, were still under consideration, he said. The French Government by a decree in June, 1948, had decided to leave the future of the settlements—Pondicherry, Karikal, Yanam, Mahe and Chandernagore—to a plebiscite, which went overwhelmingly in favour of India in Chandernagore in June last year. India and France had been unable to agree on the modalities of a similar plebiscite in the other settlements.—Reuter.

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General Assembly Includes Intervention On Agenda

Lake Success, Dec. 6.

The United Nations' General Assembly today approved the inclusion on its agenda of Chinese Communist intervention in Korea by 51 votes to five with three abstentions. After the vote the Assembly adjourned indefinitely.

There was no immediate indication when the Political Committee would meet to discuss the matter, but it was understood that it would be going into session tomorrow.

Those voting against the inclusion of the Chinese item on the Assembly's agenda were Russia and her associates.

Earlier, the Philippines Foreign Minister, General Carlos Romulo, had called on the General Assembly to set in motion the "Acheson Plan" allowing it to call on all members to supply arms, forces, irrespective of any Security Council veto.

He told the Assembly that the peace of the whole world might depend on what the United Nations did about the intervention of China in the Korean war.

General Romulo said that it was not the United States alone which was in the war. It was the 53 members of the United Nations who had supported the Security Council's action. "All our reports have exposed the fiction of Chinese volunteers," he said. "The whole of the Korean question is a United Nations affair."

VYSHINSKY OUTBURST

Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, opposed placing the question on the Assembly's agenda.

He referred to General MacArthur as "that war maniac who is responsible in the second instance for the events which have erupted in Korea."

He maintained that no facts had been produced to warrant the Assembly discussing the alleged Chinese intervention.

Mr Vyshinsky declared that the Government of China and the Chinese people were anxious for a settlement of the Korean question.

This was proved, he said, by the repeated proposals of the Chinese People's Republic.

The Foreign Minister, Mr Chou En-lai, had sent numerous communications to the United Nations, there were the statements of the Democratic Party of China and the speech of General Wu Hsi-chuan, leader of the Peking Government delegation to the United Nations, Mr Vyshinsky said.

ASIAN NATIONS' APPEAL

All in all, Mr Vyshinsky said, there were warm appeals for a settlement of the Korean question by peaceful means and a demand for the withdrawal of American forces from Korea.

Mr Vyshinsky then made an apparent reference to the appeal made last night by 13 Asian countries to the Chinese Communist forces to stop at the 38th Parallel.

He said that American forces had crossed the 38th Parallel with the approval of, among others, the authors of the statement published in the Press appealing for a halt at the Parallel by Chinese forces.

"At that time those Powers which have now made this appeal supported the American march northwards", said Mr Vyshinsky. "Now they make appeals for a halt at the 38th Parallel."

The Chinese people could not remain impassive in view of American aggression in Korea and Formosa, he maintained.

The accusation by the United States, Britain, France and other powers of Chinese Communist intervention in Korea was a nightmarish phantasmagoria designed to cover United States intervention.

There had been no evidence that the Chinese Communist

Government had supplied equipment to the North Koreans. Even if they had done so, it could not be considered a violation of neutrality, he maintained.

BRITAIN'S VIEW

Mr Kenneth Younger, British Minister of State, in supporting Assembly consideration of Chinese Communist intervention in Korea, said that the United Nations could not close its eyes and ears to what had been happening.

The United Nations had definite responsibilities in Korea, he said. Its first task was to limit the conflict, then to end the fighting and, thirdly, to find a peaceful solution of the conflict.

"The General Assembly should discuss this item with a due sense of responsibility in order to seek a way out of the present critical situation in accord with the Charter principles and world peace," Mr Younger declared.—Reuter.

Indian Treaty With Sikkim

New Delhi, Dec. 6.

A new treaty between India and the Himalayan State of Sikkim was signed at Gangtok, the capital of the State, yesterday.

The treaty provides for the continuance of Sikkim as a protectorate of India, enjoying autonomy in internal affairs. Sikkim's external relations—political, economic and financial—will be conducted solely by the Government of India. The Government of India will be responsible for Sikkim's defence and territorial integrity, and will have the right to station troops anywhere within the State.

It will also control the communications system in Sikkim and have the right to construct and maintain roads for strategic purposes in the State.—Reuter.

SENATORS ASK CHECK ON TRUMAN

Washington, Dec. 6.

Twenty Republican Senators on Wednesday introduced a resolution cautioning President Truman to undertake no commitments with Prime Minister Attlee which are not subject to Senate review in treaty form.

The resolution, introduced by Senator James Kemp, also expressed the belief that President Truman should give the Senate full and complete reports concerning his current conversations with Mr Attlee.

Senator Henry Cain, also a sponsor of the resolution, called for an immediate balance sheet showing contributions as to manpower and resources which would be made by America's United Nations allies to the common effort. He also asked for speedy action on establishing a mobile and hard-hitting international police force.

Senator Cain told the Senate: "Turkey and Greece must become full and equal members of the Atlantic Pact. Every possibility for having Sweden made a member of the pact must be explored. A military, political and economic understanding ought promptly to be worked out with Spain, and Spain ought to become a full and equal member of the Atlantic Pact. Germany must be made a free and self-governed nation and given its complete right to rearm as it thinks best. Japan must be reconstituted as a nation and given the right and opportunity to rearm."—United Press.

Linda Was Too Enthusiastic

Hollywood, Dec. 6.

Brawny actor Paul Douglas wishes screen star Linda Darnell would not put so much zest in her movie set clinches.

After a love scene yesterday Douglas had to have a doctor examine two of his ribs which were cracked two weeks ago in a football scrimmage scene for the same movie.—United Press.

MOTION ON CHINA REVISED

Lake Success, Dec. 6.

The United States and five co-sponsors today revealed that the resolution on Communist China, which will go before the Political Committee on Thursday morning, is a duplicate of the "quit Korea" measure vetoed in the Security Council by Russia last week except for minor editing changes to bring it up to date.

It notes that the Chinese Communist forces are conducting military operations against the United Nations forces in Korea and reaffirms that the United Nations forces should remain there no longer than necessary to establish a unified, independent and democratic government in the country.

Then it calls upon all States and authorities to refrain from assisting or encouraging the North Koreans and to cause the immediate withdrawal of any such nationals, individuals or units which may at present be in Korea.

While it assures Peking that the United Nations' policy is to hold the Manchurian frontier inviolate and to protect legitimate Chinese and Korean interests in the frontier zone, it warns of the grave danger which continued intervention by the Chinese forces in Korea would entail for the maintenance of such policy.—United Press.

Inquiry On Wadi Clash

Tel-Aviv, Dec. 6.

The United Nations Chief-of-staff in Palestine, Major-General William C. Riley, is presiding today over an emergency meeting of the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission in Jerusalem.

The problem was Sunday's clash between Israel and Jordan troops on the disputed Beersheba-Aylat road, which is Israel's "life-line" to the Red Sea port of Anaba. The combatants ceased fired on Sunday night on the orders of the Mixed Armistice Commission after casualties had been suffered on both sides.

General Riley returned to Jerusalem from Lake Success yesterday. He had intended to be at Lake Success for the United Nations discussion of Jerusalem, but returned immediately by air to the Holy Land when the flare-up was reported.—Reuter.



Queen Juliana of the Netherlands with her host, the King, inspecting a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards on her arrival in London a fortnight ago. (Central Press).

NEHRU CALLS ATOM BOMB AN EVIL SYMBOL

New Delhi, Dec. 6.

Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, said here today that the atom bomb had become the symbol of incarnate evil and hoped there would be no question of it being used now or later.

He was opening a foreign affairs debate in the Indian Parliament.

No Separate Peace With Israel

Amman, Dec. 6.

Jordan's Premier, Amir Pasha Rifai, announced in Parliament here, amid applause, that peace with the Jews will not be concluded except with the agreement of all Arab States. He told the House of Representatives last night that an imminent conclusion of peace between Jordan and Israel had no place in the intentions, plans or policies of their Government.

His Cabinet had been under fire from all sections of the House over a statement, said to have been unclear, made at last Monday's assumption of office ceremony.

The Government took office on November 4, following the resignation of the former Premier, Said Pasha Mufti. The resignation was stated to be because of ill-health and not connected with the current dispute between Jordan and Israel over a road through a disputed area on the frontier.

Members demanded from the new Government an outline of policy on "such matters as peace, recent Jewish aggression and relations with our ally."—Reuter.

Sequel To Gold Coast Shooting

Accra, Gold Coast, Dec. 6.

The Government refused an inquiry into the shooting in the Gold Coast village of Supe on November 5, in which four people died.

It had no evidence making an inquiry necessary, the Chief Secretary, Mr R. H. Saloway, stated in the Legislative Council yesterday, in reply to Dr Danquah, Vice-President of the United Gold Coast Convention.

A disturbance was caused when the villagers refused to pay a local levy to the State Treasury. The police opened fire. Nine people were wounded and four of them, including a woman, later died.

The Paramount Chief of Anlo and the State Council each protested to the Colonial Office, demanding an inquiry and alleging that the police broke into houses and completely sacked the village.—Reuter.

Mr Nehru said the brunt of the fighting on behalf of the United Nations in Korea had fallen on the United States forces, which had suffered heavily, and the sympathy of the House would go out to them.

There could be no solution of the situation in the Far East unless China was brought into the picture. In any negotiations for a solution, the question of Formosa would also have to be considered though not immediately.

Welcoming the Truman-Aitch talks, Mr Nehru said the military situation was rapidly changing and he could not make any profitable suggestions as to what should be done.

He could only hope the Washington talks would bear fruit.

Mr Nehru said there was a good deal in common in India's view on the Far Eastern situation and what the British Prime Minister had said in regard to it.

APPEAL TO POWERS

Referring to Tibet, Mr Nehru said he earnestly hoped that even now the Chinese Government would try to settle the Tibetan question peacefully.

The Indian Government's talks with two members of the Nepal Government had yielded no results so far, Mr Nehru said, and he declared that India proposed to continue to recognise the Nepal King (now in Delhi) and saw no reason why she should do anything else.

Mr Nehru, who was frequently cheered by the House, ended a one-hour speech with an appeal to the great powers to make every effort to solve the present international tangle by negotiation or any other way, provided it was peaceful.

The Government and Parliament of India, he declared, would do everything in their power to promote peace and avoid war.—Reuter.

US Envoy Sees Kardelj

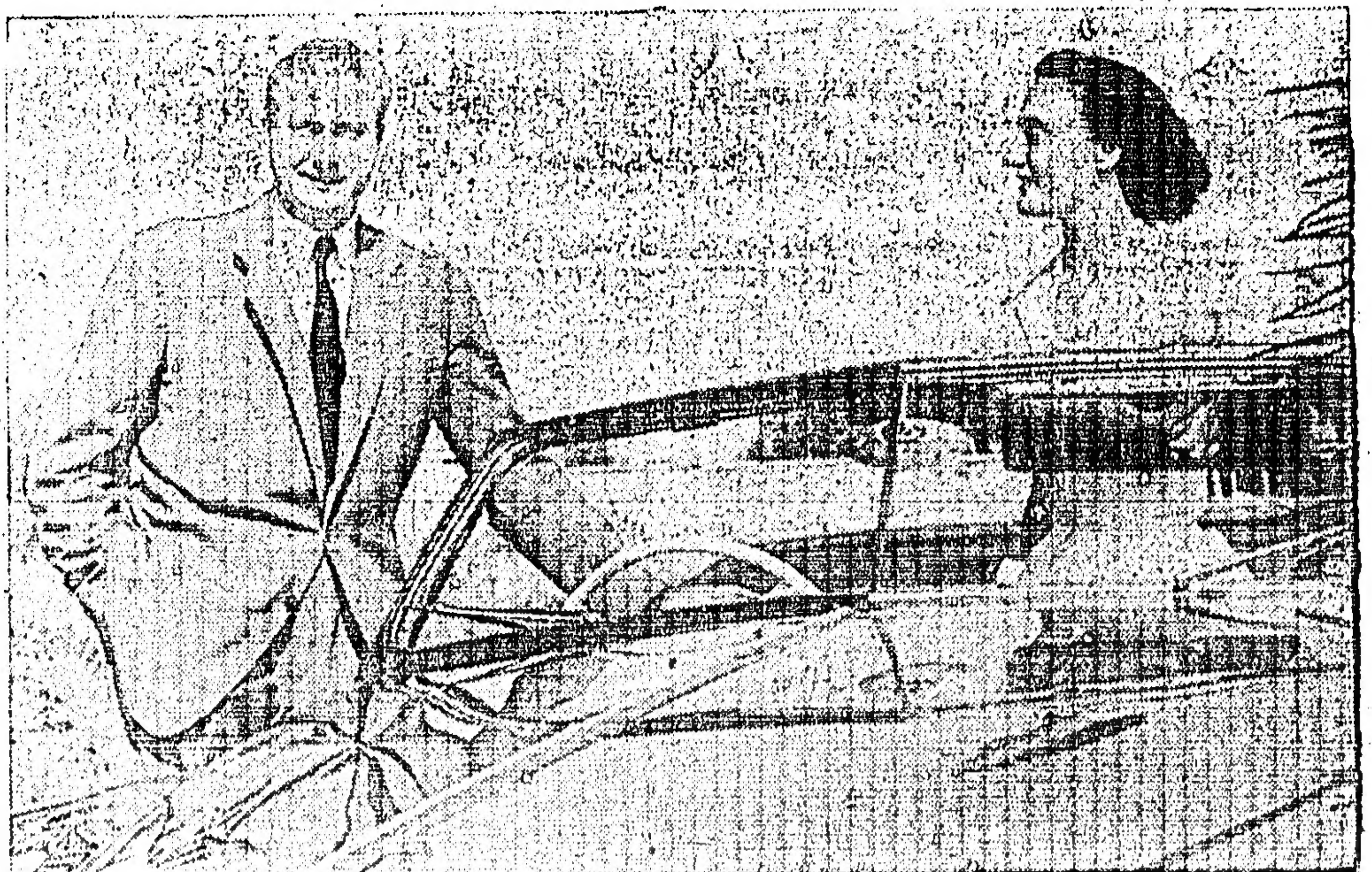
Belgrade, Dec. 6.

United States Ambassador George Allen held a 40-minute conference with Yugoslav Foreign Minister Edvard Kardelj on Wednesday for the first time since Mr Kardelj returned from the United Nations.

The main topics discussed were to have been Yugoslav relations with Greece and the prospects of American aid to Marshall Tito.

Yugoslavia on Wednesday accepted Britain's offer of an \$18,430,000 credit to buy foodstuffs.—United Press.

A Bonaparte Born On French Soil



The first Bonaparte to be born on French soil since the heads of the House of Bourbon went into exile has been born in Paris. Prince and Princess Napoleon Louis Bonaparte have travelled especially to Paris in order that their child may be born on French soil.

KOREA CRISIS BRINGS JAPAN TREATY NEARER

Washington, Dec. 6.

The catastrophe which has befallen the United States in Korea is likely to hasten rather than retard efforts for an early Japanese peace treaty.

That was the opinion expressed by authoritative informants today when they were asked if the Korean debacle would cause a shelving of plans to push ahead on the Japanese treaty. They gave two principal reasons for believing it is imperative that the United States make an attempt to achieve a peace pact with Japan as soon as possible:

Firstly, in view of the deteriorating situation in the Far East a completely sovereign Japan, adequately protected by a separate agreement with the United States, would be a much more effective and co-operative American ally than an occupied, subservient and uncertain Japan would be.

Secondly, conclusion of a treaty would mean the freeing of Japan from the policy restrictions imposed by the 13-nation Far Eastern Commission on which the Soviet Union has the veto power, and thus permit inauguration by Japanese officials of more positive measures to bolster morale and to improve the general well-being of that country.

These sources emphasised the critical situation in Asia made at more necessary than ever that the treaty be accompanied by strong security guarantees to protect Japan from aggression. The American plan envisages the use of "Japanese facilities by American troops and air force to safeguard the islands. The agreement would

be comparable to the one under which American air force personnel and their equipment are stationed in the United Kingdom now.

American officials are willing to negotiate such an agreement on a bilateral basis with Japan completely outside the framework of the treaty arrangements. They have taken this attitude to meet the objections of the Indian Government which asserts that inclusion of such American arrangements in the treaty itself would constitute a violation of Japanese sovereignty which the treaty is supposed to create.

CHINA'S ATTITUDE

Meanwhile, it was understood, American officials have abandoned any hope they might have had that Communist China could be induced to agree to a Japanese peace treaty on terms acceptable to the United States, the British Commonwealth and other non-Communist nations concerned. That was the official reaction to Communist Premier Chou En-lai's 3,000-word statement insisting upon Peking's participation in the treaty drafting, and charging the United States with seeking a separate Japanese peace treaty in order to give it a free hand in "rebuilding the aggressive force" of Japan.

Officials here noted that the Peking Government, like Russia, objected to the American proposal that the United States be given strategic United Nations trusteeship over the former Japanese Ryukyu and Bonin

islands. They also pointed out that the Chinese Communist reactions to the United States' seven-point programme for writing a treaty closely paralleled, in most respects, the complaints raised by the Soviet Union at New York on November 20.

H. W. Kuen

The Soviet and Communist Chinese argument that there is no basis for taking the Ryukus and Bonins away from Japan and putting them under trusteeship is viewed here as an obvious propaganda manoeuvre designed to try to convince the Japanese that the Reds have their welfare at heart. American officials described it as a particularly cynical manoeuvre because they contend Russia and Communist China have no intention of agreeing to any treaty and are merely trying to confuse the issues.—United Press.

Crime On Rails

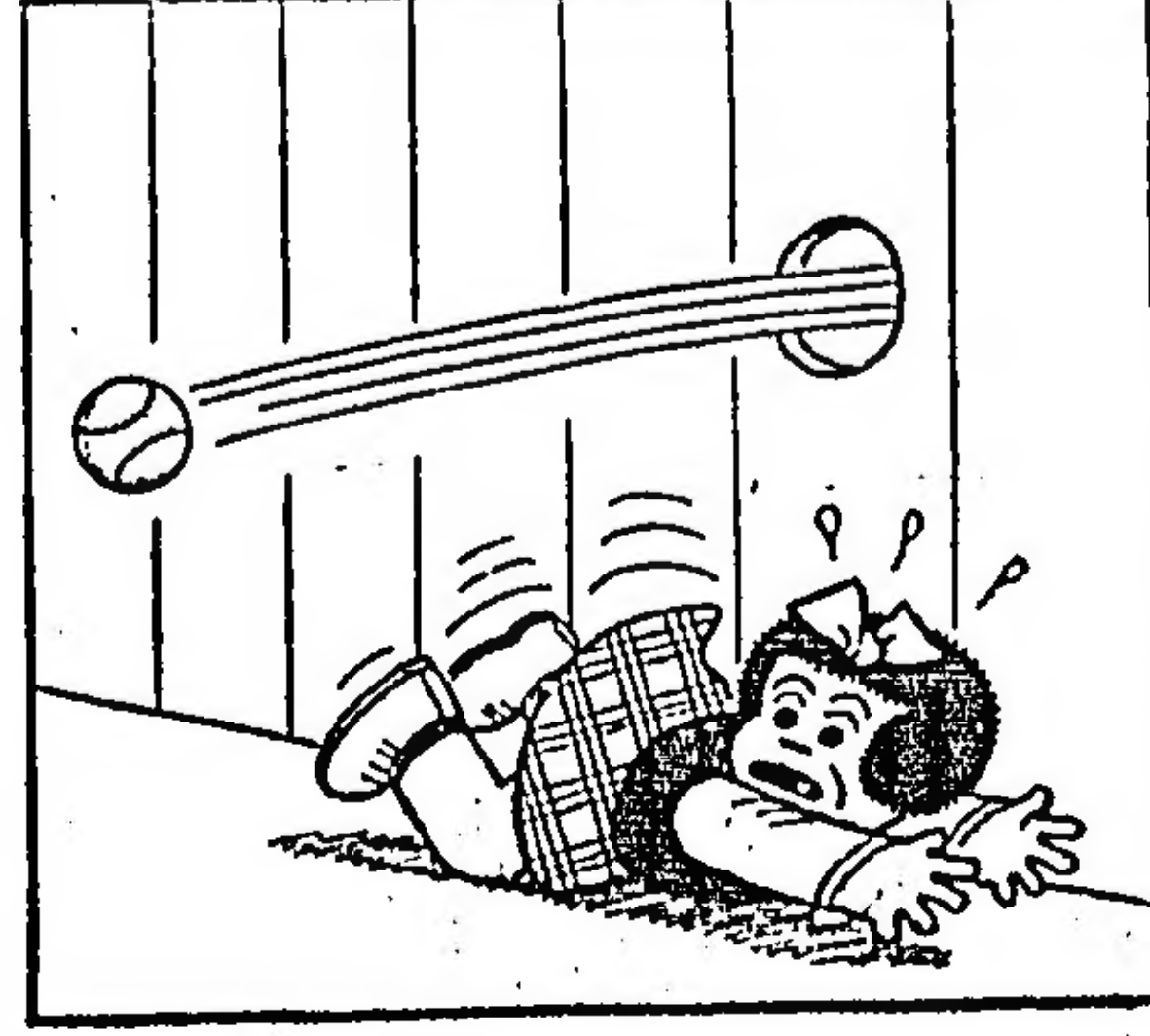
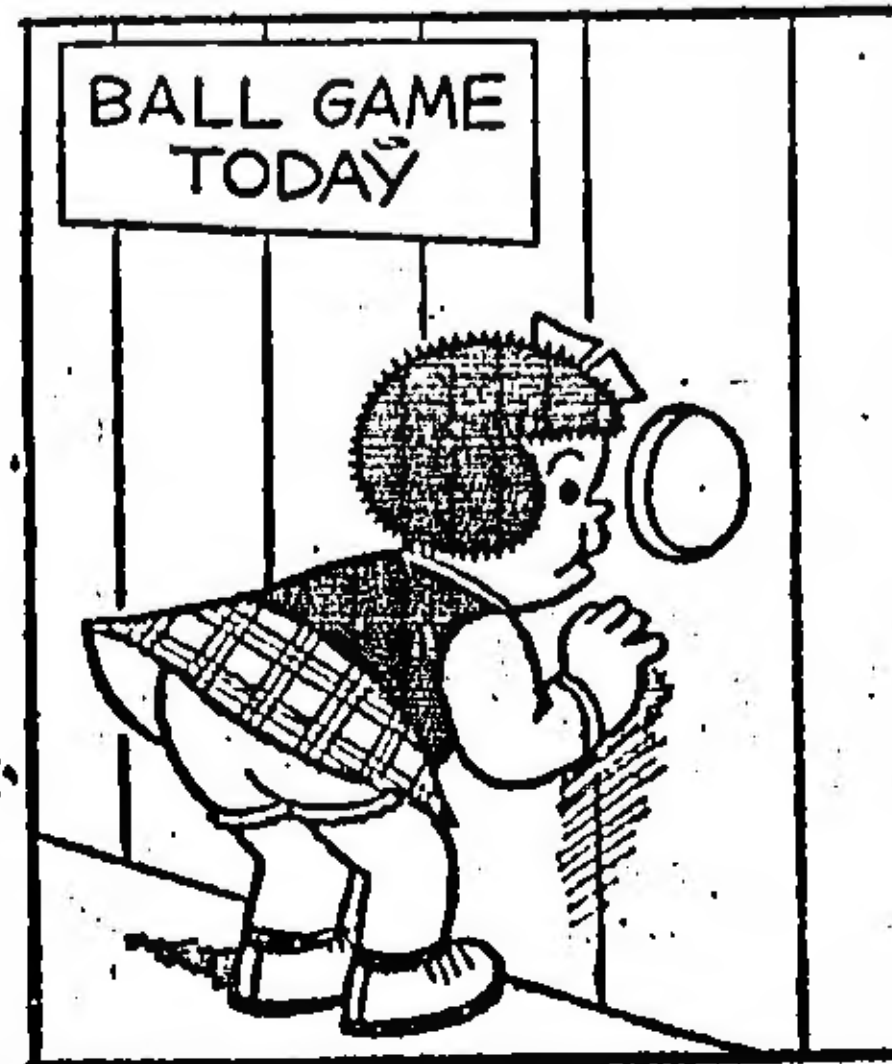
New Delhi, Dec. 6.

Fifty-two murders and 16 robberies occurred in running trains, both passenger and goods, in the Indian Railways in the 12 months ending September this year.

Mr K. Santhanam, Minister of States for Railways, disclosing this information in the Indian Parliament, said that 6,889 thefts were also committed in the railways during the period.—Reuter.

NANCY

Line Dive



By Ernie Bushmiller

When there's Bif
I needn't use my fist!



The FA Cup Competition

THE SCENE IS SET FOR THE FINAL DESPERATE SCRAMBLES IN THE 'CINDERELLA' SECTION

The scene is now set for the final desperate scrambles for seventeen places in the Third Round proper for the FA Cup competition. These places mean a lot to the struggling, financially-embarassed Third Division and Non-League clubs, for it gives them the right to go into the hat on Monday, December 11, with the 1st and 2nd Division aristocrats. And that means money.

The last of the amateurs disappeared with the defeats of Bromley and Bishop Auckland after gallant and prolonged struggles against professional Aldershot and York City.

The line-up for Round Two is fifteen (or 16) clubs from the Third Division South, twelve Northern Section teams, and six (or 7) non-League sides. The "outside" survivors are worthy of mention. Here they are: Hereford, Chelmsford, Nelson, Dartford, Ashington and Rhyl. Of this lot, Chelmsford, Hereford, Ashington and Rhyl have a real chance of getting through to qualify for the roles of "giant-killers."

It is a long while since so many Northern Section clubs have reached so late a stage in the competition. In addition to those through—York, Tranmere, Mansfield, Southport, Carlisle,

Rochdale, Rotherham, Hartlepool, Oldham, Bradford, Wrexham and Crewe—must be added Gateshead and Stockport, who were excused until the third round. Fourteen representatives out of 24 clubs is a high percentage for the "Cinderella" Section.

journey to Crewe, with a League visit to Norwich sandwiched in between! Who would be an Argyle player?

The only thing we can be certain of is that at least three Northern Section clubs will get through—that is where they meet each other—and three, maybe four, in the Southern Section are equally secure. All non-League clubs are opposed to League sides, so all of them may go out.

Charles Knocks Out Barone In 11th Round

Cincinnati, Dec. 5. Ezzard Charles knocked out Nick Barone tonight in the 11th round of a scheduled 15-round bout to successfully defend his world's heavyweight championship.

Charles, making his first appearance since he beat Joe Louis in September, hammered the bloody contender from Syracuse, New York, to the canvas for the full count of ten. Charles held command all the way.

Barone, a barrel-chested target, was almost knocked out in the fourth round.

A crowd of 10,085 wildly cheering fans saw Charles punch savagely and accurately to whip the ever aggressive former Marine.

The 24-year-old Barone, four years younger than Charles, failed to win a round.

HARD LEFT

Charles, a poised champion, opened Barone's underlip with a hard left in the first round. His well aimed punches to Barone's face and head had the contender almost blind in his left eye when he bounced to the canvas in the 11th. Early in the fifth round Charles drove Barone into the corner. He battered him with three hard rights and followed with sharp left jabs that had Barone dizzy.

It was the first time in 52 professional fights that Barone had been knocked down.

Charles, a veteran of 14 years in the ring, scored his 68th ring victory. Charles has been knocked out only once, in 1943, by Lloyd Marshall in Chicago.

The gross gate was \$53,334.50. Charles' share is 42½ per cent and Barone's 17½ per cent of the net gate.—United Press.

HEADS ABOVE WATER

In the Southern Section, only Northampton Town are exempted until Round Three, but other clubs with their heads still above water are Newport, Exeter, Port Vale, Reading, Notts Forest, Brighton, Ipswich, Norwich, Aldershot, Bournemouth, Millwall, Bristol City, Plymouth, Gillingham Swindon, and Bristol Rovers.

What a out-throat business it is and what a lot of luck is attached to it all! Both Bristol clubs can be playing at home if Rovers get through while Plymouth, after having made the long trek to Gainsborough in the last round, now have to

Aussies v The Rest?

Brisbane, Dec. 5. MCC and Australian cricketers have taken enthusiastically to a proposal for cricket matches between Australia and the rest of the world as part of the Commonwealth jubilee celebrations next year. Officials were not so enthusiastic.

The idea is for two matches. They would be additional to the tests with the touring West Indies team.

The joint MCC manager, Brigadier Green, Denis Compton and Len Hutton were among the Englishmen who favoured the idea. Australian all-rounder Keith Miller also approved.

Former test players Alan Kippax and Stan McCabe agreed with the proposal, but Sir Donald Bradman considered the scheme impracticable.

Also against the proposal were Mr Sydney Smith, President of the New South Wales Cricket Association, and Board of Control member J. S. Hutcheon.

Melbourne Herald's cricket writer, P. J. Millard, reminded that Australia still had to win the Ashes.—Reuter.

The Football League may soon want to take a better look into the crazy state of the soccer transfer market. They may have to decide that some of the factors which help a player choose his new club are not strictly in accordance with their own regulations.

The League know very well that for several years now there have been strings attached to some of the biggest transfers. Players have gone to clubs who have been able to assure the player's security in a congenial and well-paid job quite unconnected with football.

It was from Arsenal manager Tom Whittaker that the suggestion was first heard that even this most common factor in present-day transfers is contrary to Football League regulation No. 67.

NO BENEFITS

There is also Regulation 63, which gives the League Management Committee the power to deal with a player who "practically compels his club to transfer him." The committee can decide not to approve payment of his benefits.

In one way the situation has improved—there is no longer any suggestion of a "slave market." Nowadays the player has

Regulation 67 says: "Any club, player, or authorised agent guilty directly or indirectly of inducing or attempting to induce a registered player of another League club to leave for any purpose whatsoever, the club for which he is registered shall be deemed guilty of misconduct and be liable to be expelled, fined or dealt with as the management committee may think fit."

a much greater say in his destiny.

A great change has come over the form of negotiation. In the past clubs negotiated first with clubs. Now, having permission to approach a player, they

Played Rugby With A Broken Back

G. A. Hosking, Navy and England rugby forward, has made the startling discovery that he has been playing in first-class games with a broken back.

Sent out to the Far East station last season, he has just been returned to England with an injury. Doctors seeking the cause of a perplexing pain, discovered that Hosking was not suffering, as they thought, from a displaced disc in the vertebrae (now quite a common complaint), but from an actual fracture in the spine.

I understand he is now in plaster and will certainly not play again this season.

—(London Express Service)

persuade him first to join them before getting down to business talks with the club that is prepared to transfer.

—(London Express Service)

Referees Too Old At 50?

The Football League's rigid rules have driven another first-class referee out of the game. Harry Williams, Fulham building contractor, on the League list for 22 years until he reached the age limit last season, has decided to retire.

Occasional FA appointments were all that was left to him, and he called it a day after the London Challenge Cup tie between Spurs and Crystal Palace.

In the dressing-room afterwards he was asked how he felt. "As fit as ever," was his reply, and the man who has trained assiduously throughout his refereeing career certainly looked the part.

This age limit is doing the game a bad service. One man at 50 may be twice as quick and alert as a man many years his junior. He should certainly have greater experience. But what do the League say? A man is finished at 47.

Perhaps the League would be too big to adopt the form for referee assessors prepared by the FA, but that is the way to tackle this problem. Examine referees from time to time, sort out the chaff, and drop them from the list, but for goodness sake keep the good ones even if they're 90—just so long as they are good enough.

—(London Express Service)

BOAT RACE VICTORS



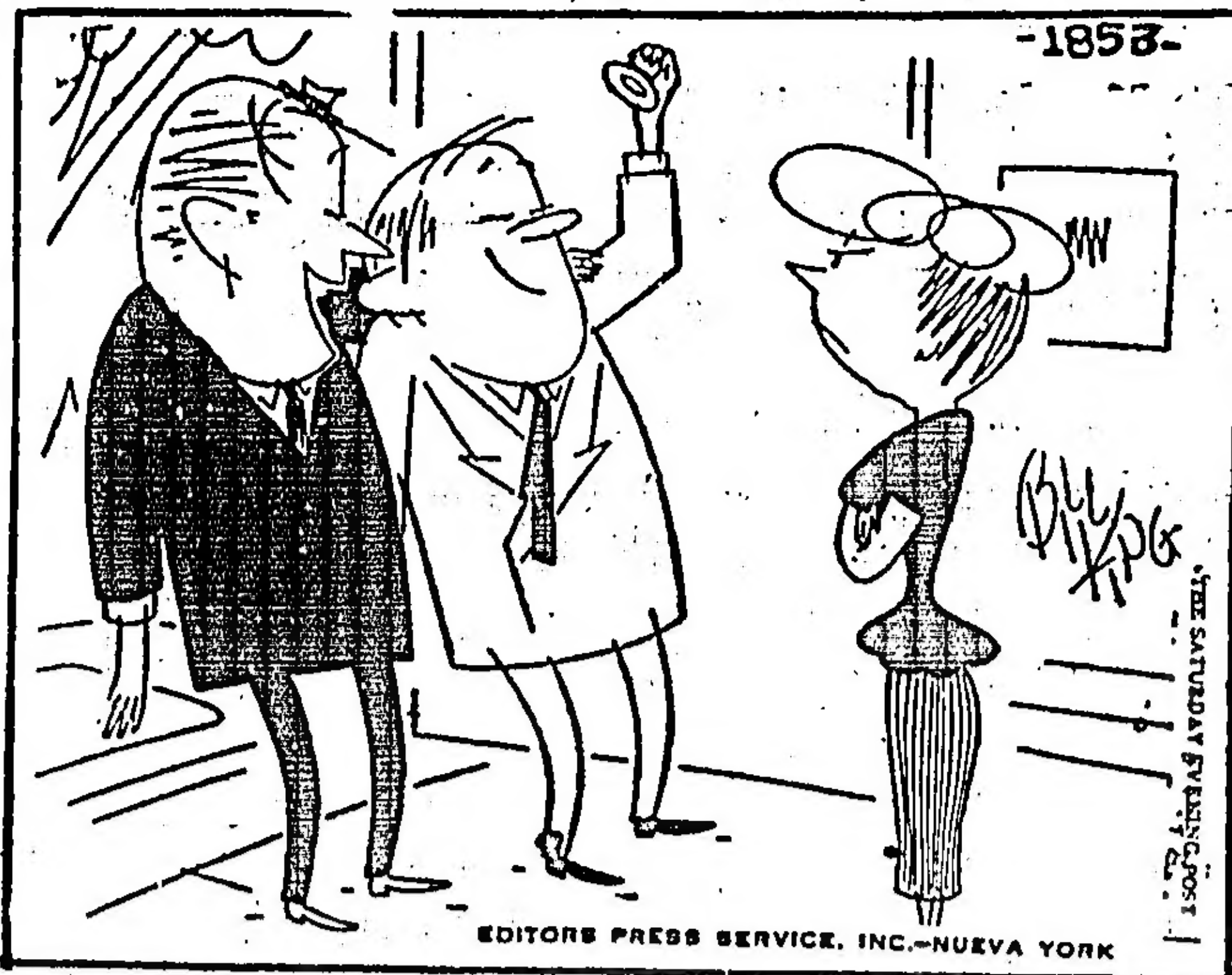
Yes, these are the Dark Blue victors of the annual Inter-Varsity Boat Race. The Oxford women won over the River Cam course and are seen here chairing their cox, Miss Moira Gilmore, after the victory.

Football League May Look Into The Crazy State Of The Soccer Transfer Market

THE GAMBOLS



by Betty Appleby



"Honey, I brought an old friend home for dinner. What's your name, old friend?"

Canada's Loyalty To Britain

By VISCOUNT LAMBTON

IT is difficult to write with understanding of any country but one's own. Time and again I have read judgments on England and English life by Europeans and Americans, and have as often been surprised by the inexact and erroneous conclusions they have drawn.

Therefore, it is with great diffidence that I write of Canada, although the welcome and kindness with which I was received made me feel anything but a stranger.

The geographical position of Canada is extraordinary. Bound on the north by the snows, on the east and greater part of the west by the seas, her southern border is for more than 3,000 miles the United States of America.

America is a great Power, she is the richest of all countries, and has recently succeeded Britain as the leader of the free nations of the world.

AMERICAN MONEY

Questions at once must spring to the mind—will Canada move towards America economically and intellectually? Will she be away from her ancient ties to the British Empire?

There is a boom in Canada, oil has been found, and the apparently limitless quantities of minerals are being increasingly mined and marketed. Development is everywhere to be seen but without doubt the money which has financed the majority of these great new undertakings is American.

Commerce with America has greatly increased, the pattern of trade, which used, in consideration of boundaries to flow east and west, now naturally moves north and south, and although Canada hopes to maintain her own financial independence, she is certainly closer economically to America than ever before.

Intellectually also these two great nations appear to have come far closer together. It is almost impossible to tell the average Canadian and the average American apart—they live the same lives, they have the same interests.

EMPIRE LINK

The next question which one must consider is whether this closer association has weakened or loosened the ties between England and Canada.

Almost paradoxically, I believe that sentimentally we have never been closer. Canadians hold a great and genuine pride in their membership of the Commonwealth and in our common origin.

The popularity of the King and Queen is enormous, the life and actions of all members of the Royal Family are subjects of intense interest to millions of Canadians, and the value of the Royal connection to the maintenance of the Commonwealth is far greater than that which could be produced by a hundred treaties or trade pacts.

SAME TREND

Curiously, I think that both Canada's closer association with America and her strong affection for England are signs of the same trend—that, now, sure of herself and her independence, Canada does what she likes, and thinks what she likes.

What the future holds it is impossible to guess. Development needs extra labour, which cannot be provided from within the country, or in sufficient quantity from England, while any large influx of foreigners from without the Commonwealth is sure to weaken the English association.

But at the moment there is a genuine desire to help us over our difficulties, and to build up a large trade, to our mutual advantage.

More British goods have been bought lately than ever before. The British heavy industries have given satisfaction. Thousands of small cars have been very well received, and are increasing in popularity.

FRENCH VIEWS

There is one other problem facing Canada on which I have not yet spoken, the French Canadian minority, for although the French number nearly one third of the population, they play, with notable exceptions, little part in the Government of the country.

Divided by language—for large numbers speak English imperfectly—and by religion from the majority of their fellow countrymen they are divided among themselves into isolated sections and groups, some wanting one thing, some another.

Some are Nationalist, some support the Government, but nearly all regard with certain bitterness the ascendancy in the business and political life of the country of those whom they call "the English."

"The English", they say favour themselves and look down upon "the French". "The English" deny this, and point out that the classical education given at the majority of Roman Catholic schools is unsuitable to the tasks of modern life, and lays those who have been subject to it at a disadvantage which only the most gifted can overcome.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

EXPERTS MEET TO DISCUSS RAW MATERIALS

Washington, Dec. 6.

President Truman and the British Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, today set their experts to work on the vitally urgent problem of meeting the raw material needs of the Western Powers' defence programme.

Turning from the immediate issue of Korea at their third meeting here, the President and the Prime Minister quickly agreed that vigorous efforts were essential to raise production and ensure the best use of the present limited supplies.

They appointed an Anglo-American working party, which is getting down to work within two or three hours, to go further into the problem.

These decisions were disclosed in a communique telling of a wide area of agreement.

The two leaders spent 55 minutes discussing economic problems arising from rearmament.

The working party will have to fill in the details of the general policy agreement, President Truman's acting Press Secretary, Mr Stephen Early, said afterwards.

To that extent consideration of problems connected with the establishment of a supreme command for a North Atlantic Army in Europe was behind schedule.

The decision to hold two sessions of the Truman-Attlee conference today will make it impossible for Mr Attlee to confer until late this evening or tomorrow with the Indian Ambassador, Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit. A meeting between them had been talked about as a possibility this afternoon, though nothing definite had been arranged.—Reuter.

ACUTE SHORTAGES

Reports from Europe have mentioned acute shortages of some raw materials needed for rearmament, partly owing to American stockpiling.

Questioned at a Press conference about reports of such shortages in Britain, Mr Early said that the United States also faced many critical shortages, among them rubber.

He would not speculate on the outcome of the working party's talks beyond saying that they might get on the road to a solution.

There was no discussion of pricing as such at this morning's conference, he said.

BEHIND SCHEDULE

Observers said that it appeared that consideration by the two leaders of the military situation had taken longer than was originally tentatively planned.

Strength In London Tin

London, Dec. 6.

The tin market was strong today, although business was still on the small side. Turnover was 75 tons, including 15 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the officials' morning session as follow—

Spot tin, buyers	1,145
Spot tin, sellers	1,150
Business done at	1,150
Three-months tin, buyers	1,040
Three-months tin, sellers	1,045
Business done at	1,050-1,040
Settlement	1,150

—United Press.

Rubber Futures In Singapore

Singapore, Dec. 6.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follow—

No. 1 rubber, per lb. December	180-181
No. 1 rubber, January (1951)	170-171
No. 1 rubber, February	165-166
No. 2 rubber, December	168-170
No. 3 rubber, December	158-160
Black crepe	181-182
No. 1 pale crepe	190-195

—United Press.

New Orleans Cotton

New Orleans, Dec. 6.

Spot	42.25
December	42.00
March (1951)	42.01
July	41.64-41.67
October	39.69 bid
December	39.68 bid
March (1952)	39.90 bid
May	39.71 bid

—United Press.

Seeds And Oils

New York, Dec. 6.

Prices in the seeds and oils market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions—
Castor Seed, per long ton, F.O.B. Brazilian Port 195.85.—United Press.

Rubber Shipment To Russia

London, Dec. 6.

The Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr A. G. Bottomley, said in reply to a question in the House of Commons on Wednesday that two ships took 1,500 tons of the best quality Malay rubber to Russia from London about October 15.

He was unable to say whether there had been any shipments since then. There was no ban on them.—United Press.

Chicago Grains Show Firmness

Chicago, Dec. 6.

Early gains were extended, with most deliveries of all grains developing a strong tone during late dealings. The higher prices of export sales and the continued cold weather over the grain belt contributed to the advances. The United Kingdom was reported to have purchased several cargoes of hard U.S. wheat, and Portugal was said to have bought more.

Wheat futures closed 1½ to 2½ higher, corn was 1½ to 2½ higher, oats ½ to ¾ higher, rye ¾ to ¾ higher and soybeans 1¼ to 2½ higher.

Prices closed today as follows—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.30½
December	2.30½
March (1951)	2.35½
May	2.34½-½
July	2.27½-¾
Corn	
Spot	1.70
December	1.68½-¾
March (1951)	1.68-1.69½
May	1.68½-¾
July	1.67½
Oats	
December	1.50
March (1951)	97½-97
May	98 bid

New York flour—per 200 lb. sack, \$12.60.—United Press.

Dull Rubber Market

New York, Dec. 6.

Dullness prevailed on the rubber futures market, while traders watched the developments on controls in Washington. Sales totalled only 18 contracts. The market closed 150 points to 55 points higher. Prices closed today as follows—

Spot	69
March (1951)	53.25 traded
May	48.25 traded
July	45.00 bid

—United Press.



U.N. FORCES PAUSE ON NEW LINE

Tokyo Talking In Terms Of Ultimate Complete Withdrawal

Only Chinese Halt At 38th Parallel Will Stop It

Tokyo, Dec. 6.

The retreating United Nations Eighth Army, once more out of contact with hotly pursuing Chinese Communists, paused tonight on a new defence line south of Pyongyang.

But military and diplomatic observers in Tokyo believed that only Chinese acceptance of a cease-fire or a halt at the 38th Parallel could avert a complete United Nations withdrawal from Korea.

ILSE KOCH STILL FIGHTING

Augsburg, Dec. 6.

Tearfully but still showing signs of fight, Ilse Koch, the red-haired "witch" of the Buchenwald concentration camp, today accused all witnesses, including a Catholic priest, who had testified so far in her trial before a German court here, of perjury.

The 150 spectators in the court reared a protest at this which brought a sharp reproof from the presiding judge, Dr George Maginot.

Koch, is charged with 45 murders and complicity in 135 more.

At the end of a heated ten-minute passage with Dr Maginot, Koch was still maintaining her original standpoint that she was a good family woman, who had never left the Koch villa in the middle of the camp, except when she occasionally went with her two children to collect her husband, Karl Koch, the commandant, from his office.

Dr Maginot said: "No witness ever said he saw you in camp with your children. Did you really take them or did you leave them behind because you wanted to spare them the sight of torture and suffering which was inevitable to be seen."

"The witnesses are lying," Koch said.

Maginot: "Do you mean that every witness who has spoken here under oath has perjured himself?"

Ilse Koch, fiery and tearful, answered: "No" 18 times in succession to a rapid fire of questioning by Dr Maginot. She denied ever having reported prisoners to the camp commandant or having struck a prisoner with her riding whip, or having ridden in the camp, or ever having carried a riding whip.—Reuter.

ADENAUER REJECTS DUTCH PLANS

Bonn, Dec. 6.

The German Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer, rejected today a Dutch proposal to appoint a High Commissioner to control German troops in an Atlantic Pact army.

Such an appointment would "discriminate against the German partner," he said. Dr Adenauer told a meeting of the Christian Democratic Party's All-German Committee here, that he hoped the Western Allies would soon make proposals for meeting the German wish for equality of rights.

The present international situation called for a revision of Allied policy in Germany, he added.—Reuter.

The Eighth Army's line, stretching some 40 miles inland from the west coast, was in danger of a new envelopment by Chinese massing on its flank near Koksan, 48 miles south-east of Pyongyang.

Military sources admitted privately here that the line might be pulled back to just below the Parallel where there was a good defensive position along the Imjin River, some 48 miles south of the Chinese spearheads at Koksan.

This would bring the army nearer the port of Inchon where its main striking force landed in September and which would most likely be used for an evacuation.

It would also bring an answer to the question whether the Chinese intend to push on south of the Parallel border between North and South Korea.

General MacArthur's intelligence chief, Major-General Willoughby, said recently reports from prisoners indicated that the Chinese might stop on the Parallel, leaving a rebuilt North Korean army to continue the attack.

The fighting on the north-eastern front, where three American and two South Korean divisions of the 10th Corps face complete encirclement by mass Communist forces, also died down today.

STILL COMING IN

Air and intelligence reports said that Communist forces were still pouring southwards across the Yalu River from Manchuria.

United Nations warplanes continued their non-stop attacks on rear areas and supply bases as well as frontline troops.

American pilots claimed that they had "largely destroyed" the town of Ambyon, some three and a half miles from the east coast port of Wonsan.

Australian Mustangs reported the complete destruction of Koksan, normally a town of 5,000 population.

Rumours here of a "Dunkirk" led to the question "Where is the fleet?"

NAVAL SECRECY

Complete secrecy has been maintained about the movement of the huge armada of warships and transports which landed the victorious army at Inchon 11 weeks ago and then sailed round to the east coast.

The only news received has been that a few Commonwealth destroyers were blockading the mouth of the Yalu River to prevent any Communist movement by sea.

If General MacArthur decided to stand below the Parallel he could muster 200,000 troops against the potential force of 350,000 attributed to the Communists of which only 250,000 are estimated already committed.

But the United Nations would have armoured and artillery superiority as well as complete control of the air.—Reuter.

RAF CRASH IN SPAIN

Gibraltar, Dec. 6.

The ten people aboard the Royal Air Force Wellington bomber, which crashed in Spain yesterday, were today presumed to have been killed.

The Wellington, which carried a crew of four or five, was one of eight which left Shawbury, Shropshire, yesterday morning on a navigational training flight.

Rough weather included thunderstorms and it was presumed here that the aircraft was struck by lightning but this has not been confirmed. Four of the aircraft landed at Tangier, and three at Gibraltar.

The lost plane crashed near Deniz on the Montgo mountain range in the Alicante province. Rescue parties which went out yesterday, were caught in a snowstorm.—Reuter.

Appeasement Out, Says Attlee

(Continued from Page 1)

and different responsibilities there should be some differences of emphasis."

RULE OF LAW

Mr Attlee said that the United States and Britain were two members of the United Nations who, by their action in Korea, were asserting the rule of law.

"Our forces are fighting alongside yours and you may be certain that in fair or foul weather the British flag will fly beside yours," he said.

Mr Attlee said that the purpose of the military operations by the United Nations in the Far East was to halt aggression and establish lasting conditions of peace.

"We must always bear in mind that the peoples of the Far East have, some time or other, to live as neighbours and we want them to be good neighbours." Mr Attlee declared.—Reuter.

Desert Air Crash

Cairo, Dec. 6.

The pilot was reported killed when a Royal Egyptian Air Force fighter plane crashed in the Eastern desert near Cairo today.—Reuter.



Mr Walter S. Gifford, new US Ambassador to Great Britain, photographed with his wife at their New York home. Mr Gifford, who succeeds Mr Lewis Douglas (who retired because of ill-health), is one of America's best business executives and held high executive posts under former Presidents Herbert Hoover and Franklin Roosevelt.

British Public Men Call For Cease-Fire

London, Dec. 6.

A Foreign Office spokesman said today that last night's 13-nation appeal to China and North Korea not to order their armies across the 38th Parallel was "at first sight a most helpful and constructive proposal."

The text of the proposal, made by governments in Asia and the Middle East, was being studied here, he added.

London evening papers gave front-page prominence today to the 13-nation appeal. They carried the statement on the appeal issued by the Indian delegates at Lake Success.

The Washington correspondent of the Star, P. H. Powell said that the American State Department seemed to think well of the appeal and there appeared to be a "slight basis for hope of a compromise solution in Korea."—Reuter.

"TIMES" LETTER

London, Dec. 6.

A group of British public men have called for a cease-fire in Korea and an invitation to Communist China to sit on the Security Council.

In a letter published in the Times today, they said: "In our view, the United Nations forces have advanced beyond the positions which the repelling of North Korean aggression demanded."

The signatories to the letter included Lord Boyd-Orr, scientist, and Nobel peace prize winner (1949), the author, J. B. Priestly, and the Oxford economist, Mr G. D. H. Cole.

They urged the United Nations to issue a statement of their intentions, including a declaration that if the Chinese forces halted their offensive, no further United Nations advance would be attempted.

"No bombing operations, atomic or otherwise, should be launched by the United Nations in North Korea or Manchuria."

"The immediate objective must be a cease-fire, followed by the creation of a neutral zone between the contending forces."—Reuter.

SUSPECTED POISONING

A 25-year-old woman Chiu Yue-ping, a waitress at the Ah Chow Boarding House, Pak Hol Street, Yaumati, was admitted to Kowloon Hospital at 3 a.m. this morning when she was found suffering from suspected poisoning.

She was discovered by a room boy about 2.30 a.m. in a semi-conscious condition and a bottle of medicine was found beside her.

Her condition was reported to be fair.

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